

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	\$ Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers,	\$ Coarse Muslins,
Coatings,	\$ Callicoes,
Flannels,	\$ Shirtings,
Blankets	\$ Dimities
Swansdown	\$ White and Colored Cambrie Muslins
Toilnets	\$ Lenes &c.
Manchester Cords	\$ Black Crapes
Velvets	\$ Black and Plaid Silk
Marselles	\$ White & Black Lace
Bombazets	\$ Ribbands
Black & Grey Worst- ed Hose	\$ Artificial Flowers
Black & white Silk do	\$ Black, Check & Fan- cy Silks Hkfs.
Cotton do.	\$ Maddrass do.
Buckskin and Beaver	\$ Check Cambrie do.
Gloves	\$ Plain, white & fan- cy do.
Ladies' Long & Short	\$ Chintz Shawls
Kid do.	\$ Common Cotton do
Ladies' Black and	\$ Coffee
White Silk do.	\$ Chocolate
Silk Shawls	\$ Loaf, Lump and Or- leans Sugars
Linen & Cott. Checks &c. &c.	\$ Pepper
Crockery Ware	\$ Alissice
Glass do.	\$ Ginger
Hard do.	\$ Cinnamon
Tin do.	\$ Cloves
Men's & Boys' Fur &	\$ Mace
Wool Hats	\$ Nutmegs
Women's, Men's and Children's Moroc- co Shoes	\$ Raisins
Men's coarse Shoes	\$ Powder
Fine do.	\$ Shot
Children's Coarse do	\$ Lead
Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines,	\$ Gun Flints
Brandy	\$ Shad
Rum	\$ Mackerel
Peach Brandy	\$ Herring
Gin	\$ Salt
Cherry Bounce	\$ Logwood
Blackberry Cordial	\$ Erowly Steel
Cherry do,	\$ Castings
Anise do.	\$ Rice
Mint do.	\$ Ropes assorted
Whiskey	\$ Lamp Black in lb. p
Cider-royal	\$ pers
Vinegar	\$ Tobacco
Orleans Molasses	\$ School Books
Gunpowder & Young	\$ Writing Paper
Hysop Teas	\$ Slates &c. &c.
SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.	

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cormeall, Whisky, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

LAWS OF THE U. S. STATES.
(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT,

For the relief of Daniel Boone.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Daniel Boone be, and he is hereby confirmed in the title to one thousand arpens of land, claimed by him by virtue of a concession made to him under the Spanish government, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight; and it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, to issue to the said Daniel Boone, or to his heirs, a certificate in the same manner and of the same description, as the said Daniel Boone would have been entitled to receive, if his claim to the said land had been confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming land in the territory of Louisiana, or by the recorder of land titles for the said territory of Missouri.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice-
President of the United States, and Pres-
ident of the Senate.

February 10, 1814—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT,

To raise three regiments of Riflemen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised such number of regiments of riflemen, not exceeding three, as in the opinion of the President will best promote the military service, to serve for five years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

each regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenants, and one ensign, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and ninety privates.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each man recruited under the authority of this act be allowed the same bounty in land and money as is allowed by law to men enlisted for five years or during the war, and that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing, subsistence and forage, be entitled to the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, the same benefits and allowances, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each company of the regiment of riflemen authorised to be raised by the act of April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall consist of ninety privates.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice-
President of the United States, and Pres-
ident of the Senate.

February 10, 1814—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Stothart and Josiah Starkey, who imported into the United States from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the month of January and February, eighteen hundred and thirteen, on board the Tyber, twenty-eight bales of merchandize, shall be entitled to, and may avail themselves of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases," passed on the second day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the same manner, and to the same extent as if the said merchandize had been shipped within the time limited by the said act.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY, Vice-
President of the United States, and Pres-
ident of the Senate.

February 12, 1814—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ORATION

Delivered by Geo. Shannon, Esq. on the 22d of February last, in commemora-
tion of the virtues and services of Gen.
Washington.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Having been requested to deliver an Ora-
tion on this day, I am now about to comply
with that request; and while I feel grateful
for the honor conferred upon me, I cannot but
regret that I am not more deserving of it.

It has been the custom, in all time, among
all nations, from the rudest state of barbarism,
up to the highest degree of civilized refine-
ment, at which any portion of mankind have
yet arrived, to commemorate the virtues of
distinguished men. The untutored savage,
whose genius and abilities enable him to con-
fer any important benefits upon his contemporaries,
and whose wisdom and prowess in war
shed a lustre on the character of his tribe, has
his heroic achievements, his valorous deeds, his
daring exploits, consecrated to renown in the
rude and simple songs, of the unsettled bands
of his nation. Those songs, recited by suc-
ceeding bards at periodical festivals, institut-
ed by the love and gratitude of his country-
men in honor of his name, keep alive the mem-
ory of the savage hero—and the veneration
paid to his character, his actions, and his wis-
dom, by succeeding generations, elevates the
rude unpolished son of nature, perhaps in time,
to the first rank among his nation's Gods.—
His departed shade is worshipped by his posterity,
as the guardian angel of his country—is
believed to have a voice in the councils of Hea-
ven in regulating the affairs of men—and to
have the power of influencing the Great Spirit
himself, in his conduct and dispensations to-
wards them. By a rude people, their depart-
ed hero's ghost, having in their wild imagina-
tions assumed an awful and majestic form, is
supposed sublimely to ride on the clouds that
hover over their country, and participate in the
joys and sympathies in the sorrows of mortal
men. In the Caladonian Hills and Isles, the
wild, sublime, enthusiastic and affecting poet-
ry of Ossian, prince of bards, was sung when
it was first composed, and a long time after-
wards, at the festivals of the ruder tho' magnanimous
people of that country, in celebra-
tion of the generosity and valor of their heroes
that had lived, and fought, and flourished
bright in their armour, "in the days of other
years." The mingled war-songs and legendary
tales of the bard, roused the young warrior to
emulate the deeds of his fathers, and to do
something in his turn, worthy of renown in the
songs of his nation; and thus were the virtues
and military spirit of the people preserved.

The coronation and birth-days of princes in
all civilized countries, are celebrated by the
people in songs, dancings, rejoicings, and festi-
vity—while it would appear to us, who have
tasted the sweets of freedom, and enjoyed the
benefits of an enlightened government—that
the hereditary slaves of tyrants have more ample
cause on those occasions, to mourn in sack-
cloth and ashes, over their own degradation,
than they have to deck themselves in the gay-
badges of their slavery, and exult that their
master was born, and that he most graciously
descends to rule them as he pleases. The
most cruel and capricious tyrants have had
their panegyrists—and the sycophantic muse
of prostituted genius, has labored in the most
harmonious strains, to confer all the attributes
of wisdom and virtue on the stupid monster,
whose real character disgraced humanity.—
The British monarch, whose long reign has
been little else than a continued series of the
most atrocious crimes, has panegyrists both in
verse and prose; and George the Third—the
avaricious oppressor of India—the bloody ty-
rant of Ireland—the insidious promoter of
wars in Europe—the base stealer of men—the
ally of savages—and purchaser of scalps in A-
merica—has his birth-day celebrated throughout
his dominions, with all the pomp of mili-
tary parade—with all the solemnities of a formal
ceremony—and in songs, the compositions
of his venal poets—which are sung by his sub-
jects, with much joyous acclamation, and li-
centious festivity in this manner, a people
otherwise enlightened, and in some respects
free, excited and keep alive in themselves, sen-
timents of veneration and reverence for a he-

whose glorious character sheds a brilliant lustre on his nation, as the sun lends his brightness to the planets which surround him? No, my countrymen—he shall not! Gratitude to benefactors we feel in every state of society; & admire virtue in proportion to our knowledge of the benefits which it confers. And what man ever did so much for his country, as Washington did for America? Then what people ever had such ample cause to be grateful to any man, as have the Americans to be grateful to Washington? And we are grateful to him. We feel proud that our country has given birth to such an hero. Our poets have

given who, in any other situation than that of their hereditary prince, could not by any conduct of his own, attract even their attention—could he rouse their resentment or command their applause. It is in a great measure by the influence of established festivals and celebrations, that Great Britain preserves and perpetuates those traits in her political institutions, which are unnatural, slavish, and bad; as well as those that are free, salutary, and beneficial. Nor is England singular in this respect—the prejudices, the habits, the sentiments of all nations, are preserved pretty much in the same manner.

Then, my countrymen, on this day ought our emotions to be the most proud and animating that can swell the patriot's bosom, or warm the hero's soul. If even a bad and unequal government, at war with some of the strongest principles of human nature, can be strengthened, supported and rendered permanent by the influence of periodical rejoicings, how much more must they tend to perpetuate & preserve political institutions, that are founded on the broad and natural basis of the equal rights of man; calculated to elevate and ennoble his character—and not to enslave and debase him? By indulging our natural feelings—feelings too, of which we are proud, in making public manifestations of our admiration and love for the character we this day celebrate, we strengthen and perpetuate the blessings of the freedom we enjoy; & send them down pure and uncontaminated, to succeeding generations of freemen.

But who shall attempt, in the limits of one harangue, to draw the full character—to recount the long catalogue of the achievements—and to portray in glowing colours, the pure and awful virtues of Washington? A whole day, from morn till night, would not suffice to tell the glowing story. But why recount, if it were possible, all the particulars of a story so well known to every man, proud of his country? Washington's immortal deeds are brilliantly set in history, where his peculiar splendor must attract the most incurious eye; they are as copiously to be seen by all the world, as the brightest constellation in the heavens. His memory can never die. His name is consecrated to eternal renown. No dark spot of vice tarnishes the lustre of his virtues. A mighty chief! "In war terrible as the roaring storm"—but "mild as the evening sun in peace." Aged veterans, who fought by his side, may yet be heard recounting his exploits, and the animating sound of his praise nerves the young warrior's arm for fight.

Washington! his country's pride, and boast! derived his title to serve and to command his fellow citizens, from his own *intrinsic merits*; and not from the adventitious circumstance of birth, or the criminal intrigues of a vicious court. His cotemporaries recognized the native majesty of his soul, and the grandeur of his talents; and venerated the man in proportion to the elevation of his virtues. Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth, & Yorktown, are consecrated in blood to the memory of Washington; for at all these places he displayed his consummate knowledge of the military art, and the daring sublimity of his personal valor. At all these places, and at many others that I need not name—his sword, like a blazing meteor of Heaven, either lighted his army to victory, or directed the skillful and prudent retreat. But Annapolis saw his greatest and most sublime achievement; for there it was that he voluntarily resigned to the congress of the U. S. the commission under which he had so long commanded the American armies, and led the nation to victory and freedom. In battle, thou wert majestic-
ly terrible, O! Washington! "Thy voice," in the fight, "was like a stream after rain; like thunder on distant hills." The foe feared thee, as the mariner in his feeble bark, amidst dangerous rocks and shallows, dreads the approaching storm. "But when thou didst return from war, how peaceful was thy brow! Thy fall was like the sun after rain; like the moon in the silence of night; calm as the breast of the lake when the loud wind is laid."

In all history we can find no character so pure and complete, as that of Washington. To his character, biography can furnish many contrasts, but not one parallel. Many indeed are the heroes that stand enrolled on the lists of renown, and bright is their fame; but amidst the splendid effulgence of Washington's glory, they are lost—as the meridian sun extinguishes to our view, the brightness of the stars. We can find many who were eminently distinguished for their military talents, and yet were unqualified for the more amiable duties of civil life—many excellent magistrates that were bad private men. But Washington, in domestic and in public life; in the cabinet and in the field; commanding armies; presiding in the councils of the nation, and managing his own private affairs—was always great, virtuous, and meritorious; always an example equally worthy of imitation. His conduct was always exactly suited to his situation. In war, his country's strong arm; in peace, a majestic pillar of state.

Washington was ambitious, but his was the ambition of true virtue. He saw his own interest, through the medium of his country's good. He was more anxious to merit than to obtain applause. The few remaining companions and witnesses of his toils, whose venerable heads are now silvered o'er with the flowers of honorable age, can yet attest—and his com-
patriot historians and biographers, have told, in unvarnished narrative, that amidst the perils of war, he was daring without rashness; prudent without fear; slow or rapid, according to the exigencies of the moment; that in the deepest distress, relying on the justice of his cause and the resources of his own mind, he was animated by an ardent hope; but that he was modest and humble, on the most giddy heights of his prosperity. Fortune's frowns, could only invigorate his exertions to deserve her smiles; and her mosturing smiles, could never inspire him with an overwhelming confidence in his own abilities, or seduce him from the practice of the most rigid virtues, and the pursuit of true glory. The most ingenuous flattery, could have no pernicious effect on his firm and well balanced mind. As adversity could not depress him, so neither could he be intoxicated with success. We may boldly assert, that the history of mankind cannot furnish another so bright a model for imitation—not only to warriors and statesmen, but to private citizens. We cannot all, like him, command armies, and be presidents of the United States—but we have it completely in our power, like him, to be virtuous citizens and good men.

A word more and I will have done. The people of the state of Kentucky—because of their genuine sincerity, and the conscious honesty of their feelings—have never been very noisy in manifesting their gratitude for the services of Washington, and their admiration of his virtues and principles. They have never, while they professed to admire Washington, prostituted his name to the basest purposes of faction, and made a pretended attachment to his principles, the cloak of political hypocrisy. They have never declared themselves members of the *Washington Benevolent Society*—and exultingly rejoiced in the disasters of their own country—and mourned over the defeats and disasters of our enemy—justified his most wanton outrages of humanity, and palliated his most atrocious crimes. No! Never!—Never, in any or in either of these ways, have the Kentuckians manifested their veneration for Washington. And God forbid that they ever should!

But, fellow-citizens, if your principles are to be tested by your conduct (the best criterion) since the commencement of the present war, you may be considered as the genuine descendants of Washington. Your professions at home, you have supported by your valor in the field. Your private interests, have been sacrificed to the public good. Rather than to endure the national degradation, you have proudly braved death in the fields of battle, and of danger; and profusely shed your blood in defence of your country's honor and her rights. No disaster could damp the ardor of your patriotism; no, not even the last act of the bloody tragedy of Raisin—where now rest some of your choicest heroes. Yes! on Raisin's banks, where heroes sleep, some future bard shall sit upon their tomb, and raise the song of mourning; and with bursting heart and tearful eyes, and melting sorrow's dolorous voice, recite how the brave fell, and how their country wept. "Here rest the brave," the bard shall say—"here rest the brave!" Here they moulder in the dust, the bones of the brave and generous. Long had their country slumbered in peace—but her injured honor, at length, called her sons to arms—and these were the first that rushed to the battle. Brave they were in

MORE TREASON.

Abijah Bigelow, Jacob Bigelow, and Mr. J. W. Jenkins, of the town of Barre, (Worcester county) were yesterday examined before the hon. Judge Davis on a charge of traitorously giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and assisting in the escape of certain British prisoners, lately confined in Worcester gaol. The evidence was numerous—and as follows:

Mr. Underwood testified, that seven British prisoners came to his house on the morning of the 13th January, and demanded breakfast, which he gave them, and received a five dollar bill in payment. The prisoners enquired "for the Bigelows of Barre, for Marshal Bigelow and for Jacob Bigelow." Mr. Underwood stated that he had heard of Mr. Prince's proclamation after the prisoners' breakfasting at his house—he went himself in pursuit of them on the road to Barre, and saw four of them taken at Bigelow's house.

Mr. Oliver Brooks, deputy sheriff of Barre, testified—That Mr. Adams asked him to serve a search-warrant on Jacob Bigelow—he refused to do it at that late hour. At 8 o'clock Mr. Brooks said he went to Bigelow's house, and asked Jacob Bigelow if it was probable the other three prisoners would be taken—Bigelow replied, "that they were safe—and the other four might be released through my means."

Bigelow also said "they were under an obligation not to tell where they were—if it had not been for the d—d guard that came after them they would have had them away sleek." He gave the deputy sheriff the watch word, "all's well," and went to Hunt's house, where the four prisoners were that had been taken. Jacob Bigelow offered him \$100 each for every one of them he could get clear out of the house. Jenkins said he would guarantee the money. He went into the house and found the guard, 13 in number, and told them what Bigelow and Jenkins had offered him to assist in their escape—that during the time he was in Hunt's house, Bigelow and Jenkins were waiting outside with sleighs to carry off the prisoners.

Joseph Dale examined—He testified that Jacob Bigelow had acknowledged to him, that he aided and assisted the prisoners' escape from Worcester, and that he had received a thousand dollars for it—that he would do it again.

Next morning he told him the same, when he arrested Jacob Bigelow, on the marshal's proclamation, & carried him to Worcester—that Mr. Hurd, the gaoler, refused to receive him, after which he was arrested himself by Bigelow.

Archibald Forbes, esq. examined—testified that he was at the taking of the prisoners at squire Bigelow's house—that he heard Jacob Bigelow say at Hunt's tavern, 26th January, after Dale's affair, that he did aid and assist in the escape of the British prisoners, and received a thousand dollars, and would do so again.

Mr. Haughton of Barre, examined—testified that he was at Bigelow's house, 13th of January at 8 o'clock in the evening, that he was requested to go there and look after the British prisoners—Jacob Bigelow said he would use all the means in his power to transport the British prisoners out of the U. States—that Bigelow told him it was improper for him to be there—both of the Bigelows told him so.

Doct. Walker examined—Testified that one of the prisoners, major Valette, was brought into his house, and delivered to him a pair of pistols marked A. B. [which were here brought into court and identified.] He said he gave the pistols into the care of Mr. Lovell, of Worcester, one of the men that carried the prisoners to Worcester gaol, that he knew Mr. Bigelow well—he had two sons who had resided in Canada, occasionally, for several years back.

Mr. Hurd, the gaoler of Worcester, testified, that Jacob Bigelow had been in the gaol with the prisoners three weeks before their escape—and a second time, ten days before their escape—and a third time, on the Monday preceding the Wednesday they effected their escape.

The counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Francis Blake and Mr. Prescott, contended that there was no existing statute law that provided for the punishment of the offence described in the warrant. Much time was taken up by the counsel to convince the court that their positions were correct. They were ably replied to by the district attorney, who contended that even if the crime committed by the prisoners was not described by any statute, yet nevertheless it would come under the description of a misdemeanor, and cited Coolidge's case of a forcible arrest of a vessel lately captured—and although the offence was not described in the statute, the court had decided it to be a misdemeanor. The judge, after an examination that took up the whole day, discharged Abijah Bigelow, and ordered Jacob Bigelow, his son, to be recognized in 2000 dollars, and two sureties in 1000 each, to appear at the district court to be held in May next.

The above mentioned Mr. Jenkins did not appear in court, having made his escape to Canada.

HENRYSM REVIVED!

At the late Federal Legislative Caucus in this town it is said a motion was made introducing a resolution into the Legislature to the following effect:

That thirty-thousand men be immediately raised by the State of Massachusetts.

That two millions dollars be appropriated for their pay and subsistence.

That new Custom Houses be immediately established.

And that vessels be cleared out in opposition to the embargo !

In fewer words that Massachusetts should secede from the Union, and take up arms to oppose the national government; thus bring upon the country the horrors and calamities of civil war.—*Editors of the Ken. Gaz.*

These threats are of similar character to those held out by the Federal Legislature of 1806 while the British emissary, JOHN HENRY, resided at Boston as the choice inmate, and bosom friend of the "leading men of the federal party." The public cannot but remember the eulogies passed upon these proceedings by the secret agent, in his letters to Gov. Craig.

We believe the principal object of the federal leaders in resorting to those violent threats at the present moment, is to divert the public mind from the contemplation of the late documents from Russia, which place the American Government upon such distinguished and highly honorable ground. We hope and believe that the good sense of the people will defeat their designs, and that these important papers will receive the attention they so justly merit, in defiance of every attempt to draw the public mind into a different channel. *Bost. Pat.*

BEAUTIES OF FEDERALISM.

From the York Recorder.

The democrats are mad, and ascribe the defeats of their Canadian expeditions to the conduct of the federalists.—That these expeditions would have terminated successfully and honorably had they been entrusted to federal wisdom, cannot be doubted, yet federalists must be the cause of our defeats, because the democrats have not a man among their whole party of sufficient talents & courage to command an army. Even the impotent wretch, David R. Williams, who bawled about the red artillery of Heaven, either on account of cowardice or ignorance, resigned his commission.—*Democracy may murder, in its real character of a mob, the best of citizens, but from real danger it shrinks back to its original cowardice. Poor murderous, proscribing, villainous democracy is going down.*

The illustrious and most glorious nation, GREAT BRITAIN, will exhibit to the world the folly of the illusory hopes of democracy to behold—poor democracy drops its tail and sneaks off, and would cheerfully lick the feet of him who fills the British throne, for a peace on any terms, if he would condescend to permit it. Where are the men whose posterity will not blush to tell their ancestors were democrats? The Patriot, Aurora, &c. and all other mob papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

An oppositionist says Mr. Clay's appointment is a convincing proof to him, that peace will be the result of the conferences at Göttingen. And what, reader, do you think is the reason advanced for this opinion? Why, as Mr. Clay is the most popular man in the western country, and as our government is compelled to make peace on any terms, his popularity is to thrust it good or bad, down the throats of the "wild people" of the western country, to prevent their murmuring!! Mercy on us, what sages adorn the ranks of opposition.

Petersburg Rep.

ORDINANCE

OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

BE it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That the Collector of the town tax shall from and after the list is put into his hands, every year proceed to collect and to receive from all and every person, chargeable therewith, the amount of taxes levied on them respectively by the trustees of said town, and in case payment is not made of the whole of the taxes so levied on or before the first day of October in each year, the Collector shall have power to distrain the slaves, goods and chattels which shall be found on the lot or lots or in the possession of the person so indebted, notwithstanding such slaves, goods and chattels shall be comprised in any deed of mortgage, and if the owner shall not pay the taxes due within twenty days after such distress, the Collector shall sell the same or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the full amount of said taxes "with the costs of distress and sale" by public sale for ready money, and the Collector for his services in distraining and selling shall be entitled to the same fees as is allowed by law to the sheriff of the county for similar services.

Passed the board of trustees of the town of Lexington, 4th November, 1813. A true copy from records. Attest,

10-4 PETER L. ROBERT, Clerk.

Kentucky Insurance Office, March 1st, 1814.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office in Lexington at 12 o'clock, on Friday the 1st day of April next.

JOHN L. MARTIN, Clerk.

10-4 Ky. Ins Comp'y.

THERE is a Hogshead of Tobacco in Wilkins' ware-house, Kentucky river, and has been there upwards of two years, marked W. W. one thousand nett—the owner is requested to take it away immediately, or it will be sold to pay charges.

SPENCER GILL, Inspector.

March 1st, 1814. 10-3

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN up by John Hagerty, three miles from Lexington, Georgetown road, one Dark Bay Horse, six years old, twelve hands high, roached mane, white hairs on his face and nose—paces and trots—appraised to \$8, before me this 20th of January, 1814.

OLIVER KEEN, j. p.

March 8, 1814.

*T*HIS is to forewarn all persons from haulin' Sand from my place without contracting or with me. The Sand may be had at one cent per bushel, if you don't injure the place

10-3 DAVID BAKER.

10-3

THE LATE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

The important documents laid before Congress on the subject of the late northern campaign are too voluminous to be published complete, in a weekly print. We have thought proper to publish such part of them as is most interesting, with remarks calculated to give a proper estimate of the whole.—*Editors of the Ken. Gaz.*

Gen. Armstrong commenced the duties of the office which he now holds some time in January 1813, and on the 8th of February, presented the following note to the Cabinet.

Note presented to the Cabinet on the 8th of Feb. 1813, by the Secretary of War.

The enemy's force at Montreal and its dependencies has been stated at 16,000 effectives. It more probably does not exceed 10 or 12,000. The militia part of it may amount to one sixth of the whole. Is it probable that we shall be able to open the campaign on lake Champlain with a force competent to meet and dislodge this army before the 15th of May? I put the question on this date, because it is not to be doubted that the enemy will then be reinforced, and, of course, that new regulations in point of strength will be established between us. Our present regular force on both sides of lake Champlain does not exceed 2,400 men. The addition made to it must necessarily consist of recruits, who, for a time, will not be better than militia; and when we consider that the recruiting service is but beginning, and that we now approach the middle of February, the conclusion is, I think, safe, that we cannot move in this direction, and thus early (say 1st of May) with effect.

It then remains to choose between a course of entire inaction, because incompetent to the main attack, or one having a secondary but still an important object: such would be the reduction of that part of Upper Canada lying between the town of Prescott, on the St. Lawrence and lake Erie, including the towns of Kingston & York, and the forts, George and Erie.—On this line of frontier the enemy have,

At Prescott,	300
At Kingston,	600
At George and Erie, &c.,	1,200

Making a total (of regular troops) of 3,100

Kingston and Prescott, and the destruction of the British ships at the former, would present the first object: York and the frigates said to be building there, the second; George and Erie the third.

To which the following reply is given by the Secretary :

"Your despatch of the 11th and 14th inst from Sackett's Harbor, and one of the 22d from Albany, have been received. The correspondence between you and major Murray, in relation to an exchange of prisoners, has been referred to the department of state. The alteration in the plan of campaign, so as to make Kingston the last object, instead of making it the first, would appear to be necessary, at least proper; but the force assigned to the attack of the upper posts, is believed to be too small.

"Accident may prevent a co-operation of the corps at Buffaloe. That sent from Sackett's Harbor should have in itself the power of reducing forts George and Erie, and holding in check the militia who may be sent to support them. The ships can give little aid in the business, except merely in covering the landing. Double the number you propose sending would not be too many. Various considerations recommend the employment of a large and decisive force, and none, that I can think of, dissuade from it. If our first step in the campaign, and in the quarter from which most is expected, should fail, the disgrace of our arms will be complete. The public will lose all confidence in us, and we shall even cease to have any in ourselves. The party who first opens a campaign, has many advantages over his antagonist, all of which, however, are the result of his being able to carry his whole force against a part of his enemy's. Washington carried his whole force against the Hessians in New-Jersey, and beating them, recovered that moral strength, that self-confidence, which he had lost by many preceding disasters. We are now in that state of prostration that he was in, after he crossed the Delaware; but like him, we may get on our legs again, if we are able to give some hard blows in the opening of the campaign. In this we cannot fail, provided the force we employ against his western posts be sufficiently heavy. They must stand or fall by their own strength. They are perfectly isolated and out of the reach of reinforcements; send therefore a force that shall overwhelm them—that shall leave nothing to chance. If I had not another motive, I would carry my whole strength, merely that their first service should be a successful one. The good effect of this will be felt throughout the campaign.

"I have hastened to give you these thoughts, under a full conviction of their usefulness; and shall only add, there is no drawback upon this policy. When the fleet and army are gone, we have nothing at Sackett's Harbor to guard, nor will the place present an object to the enemy.

"How then would it read, that we have lost our object on the Niagara, while we had another brigade at Sackett's Harbor doing nothing?"

The Committee on Military affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the legislature of Kentucky, praying that provision be made by Congress, for horses lost, for the representatives of soldiers killed, and for compensation proportioned to extraordinary services rendered by the mounted volunteers in the late expedition under governor Shely.

REPORT:

THAT a bill has been reported, providing compensation for horses killed in battle or lost in the service of the United States.

That a bill is herewith reported, making provisions for the representatives of militia killed, who have died in the service of the U. States.

That with respect to so much of the memorial, as prays compensation, proportioned to extraordinary services and sacrifices, your committee respectfully submit:

That militia cavalry or mounted volunteers, in the service of the United States, are entitled to the same pay, subsistence and forage, as cavalry in the regular army, and are, moreover, entitled to 40 cents per day for the use and risk of horses, when furnished by themselves.

The committee express no opinion of the reasonableness or adequacy of this compensation. They find (for the compensation of militia service) a general legal provision existing, and they are not in-

structed to enquire into the expediency of altering it. Your committee, however, do not hesitate to declare their conviction, that the provision (whatever be the amount of it,) ought to be general: partial provisions adapted to the merits of particular cases as they arise, would be inconsistent with military usage; with the practice of the government of the United States, and would give rise to jealousy and discontent. The perfection of human wisdom and justice could not so apportion pecuniary reward to military service as to prevent this evil. The committee, therefore, cannot recommend to the house to consider the expediency of granting augmented compensation to performed distinguished services. Among those who, during the present war, stand prominent in this respect, are the gallant volunteers of Kentucky. The alacrity with which they repaired to the standard of their country; the zeal and firmness with which they persevered through a toilsome service, no less than the glorious and successful issue of that service, give the volunteers a just title to the liberality and gratitude of congress.—

Your committee, however, whilst they concede to those claims a compensation for property lost, and a provision for the widows and orphans of those who have been killed or have died in the service of the United States, cannot, consistently with their opinion of the public welfare, recommend an increased compensation proportioned to extraordinary military services.

GENERAL DEARBORN.

On the 3d of March Gen. Dearborn had arrived at Sackett's Harbor and there learned that Prevost was in force 8000 at Kingston—making preparations to attack the Harbor. Measures were immediately gone into for its defence—and the attack upon the enemy suspended.

March 14, General Dearborn writes the secretary, "Sir George has visited York and Niagara, and returned to Montreal. Several bodies of troops have lately passed up from Montreal; but such precautions have been taken to prevent their number being ascertained, as to render it impossible to form an accurate opinion of their forces, or even to imagine very nearly what they amount to. From various sources, I am perfectly satisfied they are not in sufficient force to venture an attack on this place." And March 22d writes from Albany to the Secretary:

To take or destroy the armed vessels at York, will give us the complete command of the lake. Com. Chauncey can take with him 10 or 1200 troops, to be commanded by Pike; take York, from thence proceed to Niagara, and attack fort George by land and water, while the troops at Buffalo cross over and carry forts Erie and Chippewa, and join those at fort George; and then collect our whole force for an attack on Kingston.—After the most mature deliberation, the above was considered by com. Chauncey and myself as the most certain of ultimate success."

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Foreign Intelligence.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the Senatus Consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the Allied Powers. They therefore find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes and their determinations.

The allied powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced, against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his empire.

Victory has conducted the Allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his majesty the emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerfully and happy, because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. The wish that France may be happy, that French commerce may revive, that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish, because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy.—The Powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under the Kings never knew: because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers also wish to be free, tranquil and happy themselves. They desire a state of peace, which by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforth preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last 20 years.

The Allied powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immovable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions, until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1813.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.

Her Majesty the Empress, on Sunday last, granted audience to Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, in the quality of Envys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from the U. States of America. This mission extraordinary has caused universal satisfaction here. It is wished, that it be completely successful, and that the re-establishment of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic of the U. States may free the navigation and commerce of our Empire, from the only restraint which it can experience since the renewal of the ties of the strictest friendship with England.—This striking proof of friendship and confidence which the Republic of the United States has given to the Emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its Plenipotentiaries, are much applauded.

St. Petersb. Gaz.

[From the New York Gazette.]

Boston February, 12.

It has been the opinion among the mercantile part of our citizens, that the ship Ann Alexander (arrived below this port on Sunday evening last from Liverpool) brought something of importance not yet disclosed to the public, which opinion has been prevalent ever since her arrival.

The owner of that ship has arrived in town. He states that Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. B. G. Beasley, U. S. agent for prisoners of war at London; and to Samuel Williams, Esq. that peace would speedily take place between this Country and Great Britain, as the negotiations were in train; that Messrs. Beasley and Williams, on the receipt of this information, dispatched a messenger express to Liverpool with the same, and directed the ship Ann Alexander to proceed to the U. S. forthwith.

From the foregoing it is pretty evident something of a favorable nature had transpired previous to the sailing of the Ann Alexander. Such seems now to be the general opinion here, and that it is suppressed from the public for speculative purposes.

It is pretty well ascertained that an express was sent to the Southward on Sunday night last, before it was generally known that a ship had arrived below; in fact it was not generally known till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Dispatches for Government per the A. Alexander went on in the mail of Wednesday morning last; they may give us the information, now a secret to the public.

To the Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Boston Saturday Evening.

It is reported to day, that the Ann Alexander, which lately arrived from Liverpool, brings information that Mr. Adams had written to the American Agent for Prisoners in London, and to Mr. S. Williams; that a peace would speedily take place between England and the United States, the negotiations being in favorable train; and that the information had been sent express to Liverpool, to be brought out in the Ann Alexander.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back"

LEXINGTON,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1814.

A NATIONAL BANK.

Exertions are at this time in operation at Washington City, to institute a national bank. The plan appears to be to locate the mother bank within the district of Columbia and by the consent of the state Legislatures to extend the branches to every part of the union. The avowed object of requiring the consent of the states is to obviate the difficulty as to the constitutionality of such an institution.

Notwithstanding the segacity which the projectors of this bank evince, there still seems to exist a difficulty on the subject. If congress have not the right by the constitution to create banks without the district of Columbia, how can they receive such power from the state Legislatures unless by an amendment of the constitution itself?

We should like to see this question solved.

The foolish and childish cant of the National Intelligencer, that all the federalists would oppose the bank, we trust can have no influence upon any person of sense. Let it ever be recollect that in 1791 the federalists when in power passed an unconstitutional law chartering the U. States' Bank, and that in 1812 the republicans, tho' in power, had the virtue to reject an insidious attempt to induce them to continue the violation of that sacred instrument, by re-chartering the same bank.

We trust that the republicans will never tarnish the laurels which their uniform respect for the constitution has obtained for them.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Late advices from the frontier of Louisiana state that the Mexican Patriots are collecting in considerable force, and about to possess themselves of Nacogdoches, a frontier post of the state of Texas.

Doctor Robinson, formerly a citizen of Lexington and a companion and friend of the late Gen. Pike, is among the most conspicuous leaders of the revolution. He and suit were at Alexandria on the 12th ultimo; on their way to Nacogdoches. It is thought the campaign will open about the middle of April, with about 2000 effectives, under the command of general Toledo.

Major General Harrison has been ordered to join the northern Army. Gen. M'Arthur will command in this district.

E. P. GAINES, late Lt. Col. of the 24th regt. has been nominated to the Senate a Brigadier General in the army of the U. States.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Cloud, Mr. SAMUEL PATTERSON of Lexington, to Miss RACHAEL WILLIAMS, of this county.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Mr. JOSEPH H. HAWKINS, late speaker of the H. of R. of this state, is elected to Congress from this district, in place of Mr. H. Clay, resigned.

The following statement will shew the result at the close of the polls in each county.

Hawkins	Trotter	Blackburn
1047	956	6
127	189	298
341	228	25
1515	1373	
1373		
142 majority for Hawkins		

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 26.
RODGER'S CRUISE.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers, to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States' Frigate President,

Sandy Hook Bay, Feb. 19, 1814.

SIR—I have to acquaint you that I arrived at my present anchorage last evening at 5 o'clock, after a cruise of 75 days, and now have the honor to detail to you the particulars.

In pursuance of your directions, I sailed from Providence the 5th of December; and although I expected to have run the gauntlet through the enemy's squadron, that was reported to be cruising between Block Island & Gayhead for the purpose of intercepting the President, I had the good luck to avoid them. The day after leaving Providence, I recaptured the American schooner Comet, of and bound to New-York, with a cargo of cotton, from Savannah, which had been captured by the Ramilles and Loire, and in their possession about 48 hours. In a few hours after recapturing the Comet, a sail was discovered to the eastward, which I felt inclined to avoid, from the circumstance of the weather being hazy, and knowing that I was in the neighborhood of an enemy's squadron; from an advantage of wind, she was enabled, however, to gain our lee beam at a distance of 3 or 4 miles, owing to which I was induced to shorten sail, with the intention of offering her battle in the morning, should nothing else be in sight, and she be not a ship of the line. The weather becoming more obscure at 2 o'clock, prevented our seeing her until daylight, when she stood from us to the N. E. although the President was too late to let her come up. From this date until the 25th, we did not see a single sail, except the Recovery, (a brig belonging and bound to Penobscot, from S. Bartholomew in ballast) until after reaching the long 35 and lat 19, being carried that far eastward by a severe S. W. gale, accompanied by such a heavy sea, as to render heaving too impracticable without infinite risk, when two large sails were discovered standing to the northward, and to which I gave chase, believing as well from the situation in which they were first discovered, as the manifest disposition they afterwards shewed to avoid a separation, that one was a frigate and the other an Indian man under her convoy; in this I was mistaken, for on a nearer approach I could discover the headmost was a frigate with 7 ports abeam, her gangway, and the other a ship of equal or little inferior force; on discovering their decided superiority, and supposing them to be enemy's ships I endeavored during the succeeding night to separate them by steering different courses and occasionally shewing a light;

From this I pursued a course on soundings (except in doubling Cape Hatteras) to 18 fathoms water off the Delaware, where, in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to topsails and cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappeared and in a few minutes she, or some other vessel near, being heard to fire signal guns, I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadrons, and by some unaccountable cause was permitted to enter the bay, although in the presence of a decidedly superior force, after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting for the tide.

I am, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.
Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

It is rumored, and we believe correctly, that GIDEON GRANGER is superseded in the Office of Postmaster-General by the nomination by the President to the Senate of RETURN J. MEIGS, now Governor of Ohio, to fill that office.

CHILLICOTHE, March 3.
Extract of a letter from a member of congress to a gentleman in this town, dated Washington, Feb. 20th, 1814.

"The secretary of war has determined to select the field officers for the rifle regiments from the line, and for the regiment to be raised in Ohio, the back parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania; the officers are Anthony Butler, colonel; George Croghan, Lieut. colonel; David Gwynne,

but was unable to succeed, for the headmost at one time was so near that she fired a shot over us, whilst her consort was but a few hundred yards astern of her. I now directed our course to be altered, made sail, and continued the remainder of the night to shew them a light occasionally, but to no effect, as at daylight they were discovered to be in a situation to unite their force.

After this I shaped a course to reach a position to windward of Barbadoes, on a parallel of Longitude with Cayenne, and did not meet another vessel until the 30th, when falling in with a Portuguese brig, and receiving information that she had been boarded 36 hours before by two British store ships bound to the West Indies with 300 troops on board, I crowded sail to the westward in the hope of overtaking them; in this I was again disappointed, and after a pursuit of 4 days, hauled further southward to gain the latitude of Barbadoes; and in that situation on the 5th of January, captured the British merchant ship Wanderer, of 7 guns and 16 men, from London bound to Jamaica, partly loaded with plantation stores, and after taking from her such light articles as were of most value sunk her. In the same position on the 7th I fell in with the British merchant ship Prince George, in the character of a cartel with prisoners, which four other British vessels had been captured by two French 44 gun frigates, the Medusa & Nymph, the same ships I had fallen in with 14 days before. On board of the Prince George I sent the prisoners captured in the Wanderer to Barbadoes on parole. On the 9th of January, while still to windward of Barbadoes, I captured the ship Edward of 6 guns and 8 men, from London, bound to Laguna, in ballast—which vessel I also sunk. Having learnt from the master of the Edward as well as from those the Wanderer and Prince George, that they had been separated in the Bay of Biscay from their convoy, consisting of the Queen 74, two frigates, and two sloops of war, I was induced, owing to a belief that the convoy was still to the eastward, to remain to windward of Barbadoes until the 16th of January, when finding they must have passed, I changed my ground and ran off Cayenne, and from thence down the coast of Surinam, Berbice and Demerara, through the Caribbean Sea, along the south east side of Portorico, through the Mona Passage, down the north side of Jamaica and other leeward islands without meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish droggers and one Swedish ship, until I got near the M. nilla Reef; near which, after capturing and sinking the British schooner Jonathan, loaded with rum and dry goods, (the most valuable part of which I took on board) I hauled over for the Florida shore and struck soundings within 4 or 5 miles of Columbia Island, and as near to Savannah as the weather and depth of water would allow, without meeting a single vessel except a Spanish ship from the Havannah, bound to Spain but steering for Savannah, in consequence of having sprung a leak.

Arrived off Charleston, (which was on the 11th inst.) I stretched close in with the Bar, and made the private signal of the day to two schooners lying in Rebellion Roads, and which from their appearance I believed to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the bar, with colors hoisted and the before-mentioned signal displayed, without being able to communicate with the schooners, I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward, which, after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, (a brig under her topsails, with her topgallant-masts hoisted and flying jib-boom rigged in) and from thence to the discovery of a third sail represented from the mast-head to be a large frigate; on discovering the third sail, added to the maneuvering of the first and second, I was induced to believe them part of the enemy's squadron, and accordingly hauled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character; and after making her from the deck, perceived she was a frigate as reported. I now tacked and shortened sail, believing that towards night I might be enabled to cut off the ship (which was either a small frigate or large sloop of war) and brig, from the third or largest sail, at this time 9 or 10 miles to windward; in this however, I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail (between sunset and dark) bearing down for the others. Judging now from the maneuvering that after dark they would chase, I stood to the Eastward under short sail; believing that in the morning I might find them in some disorder; at daylight, however owing to the haziness of the weather, they were not to be seen; consequently, I wore and stood back to the Westward to make them again, and in a few minutes discovered two (one on the lee, the other on the weather bow) to which I gave chase, but after chasing them about half an hour, the weather becoming more clear and two large ships suddenly making their appearance (one on the weather and the other on the lee beam) I changed my course to the eastward, when the four immediately crowded sail in pursuit; but owing to the weather, assisted by the enemy's manner of chasing, I was enabled to get clear of them without difficulty in a few hours.

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first major, and W. H. Puttuff, second major. The nominations are now before the senate for confirmation. The committee of ways and means will, on or before the 20th, report a bill for the establishment of a national bank with a capital of thirty millions, to be located in the district of Columbia."

Albany, Feb. 15.

The camp at French Mills, we understand, has been broken up. Two thousand of the troops were expected to reach Sackett's Harbor on Friday last. The residue has proceeded to Malone and Plattsburgh, at the former of which places the sick had arrived on the 2d instant. The boats have been removed by land.

LATEST FROM THE ESSEX.

From the Morning Chronicle of Dec. 24. By letters from St. Helena of the 15th Oct. accounts are received that the Georgiana and Atlantic, which had been captured by the Essex American frigates, were fitted out as cruisers, and sent to the Galapagos in search of the Charlton and New Zealand whalers which it was feared they would capture. They were then to go to New Holland in search of more South-sea-men. The Indispensable was at Tomby.

(Published by request.)

FROM THE WESTERN SPY.

MALIGNANT DISEASE. To enable us to judge correctly, of the nosology, or true nature of the now prevailing epidemic in Butler, and the adjacent counties; it becomes necessary to take a retrospective view of the diseases that prevailed during last summer and fall; not doubting but that the same prevailing constitution of the atmosphere, which influenced the latter still continues to give the predisposition to the former. And, ceteris paribus, similar causes must produce similar effects. The only diseases that prevailed epidemically last summer in Butler county, (except the measles) were Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Summer diseases of Children, and fevers. The two former of these diseases, partaking of similar symptoms, and being cured by the same medicines, we are authorized to believe depended on one common cause, viz. a morbid secretion of bile.

In adults, redundant secretion of acrid bile, and in children, an atonic or debilitated state of the liver, intercepting the free ingress of bile into the duodenum.—In both cases calomel was indispensable in perfecting the cure. The fevers that prevailed, generally in their progress, assumed typhus symptoms, and admitted the lancet to be used with caution. But they were universally extremely bilious: so much so, that in the progress of the disease, in several instances, the skin and adnatæ of the eyes became very yellow; although a constant discharge of bile was kept up by proper cathartics. Such was the influence of the constitution of the air in producing diseases of a bilious nature, that in

BOOTS & SHOES.

L & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to friends and the public in general for liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street Lexington—where they continue to manufacture now on hand.

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

Made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

Ladies' Shoes,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

To Journeymen

CABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

SLATE IRON WORKS.

The FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS

Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

Has just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them

19-tf May 10, 1813.

FOR SALE,

110 Acres of first rate Land. Four miles and a half from Lexington. For particulars enquire of

JAMES DEVERS

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813. 50-tf

R. Megowan & Co.

Give four dollars in cash, for good merchantable HEMP.

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the town, on Russell's road.

6-tf February 7, 1814.

J. H. & L. HAWKINS

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

Best COTTON, by the bale.

COFFEE, by the barrel.

TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Lovett Silks and Sattens, of all colours, for Lady's Pictures and Dresses.

November 8, 1813. 45

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR Water-rotted Hemp,

Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49

THE TAILORING BUSINESS

Is carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactury—where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work.

JAMES DEVERS.

December 6, 1813. 49-tf

The highest price in CASH will be given for Clean Linen or Cotton Rags

Delivered to me in Lexington, at the corner of Main Cross street, opposite to Mr. Patterson Bain's hatter's shop.

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, January 4, 1814. 2

THE Subscriber having purchased the establishment of Wm. N. Lane, & Co. formerly J. & D. MacCoun, also the stock of Geo. Trotter, sen. will sell by wholesale and retail upon advantageous terms. Retail Merchants from the adjacent towns will find it to their interest to call on him, goods of all descriptions being much higher in Philadelphia than they can be sold for here.

He offers the property he now occupies, at 2, 5, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months, approved negotiable paper—either altogether, or in lots of 33 feet each, as may suit the purchaser.

T. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1813. 52-tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Frazier's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country.

Having commenced a partnership with Doctor James Overton, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.

Dec. 28, 1813. 1-tf

HEMP.

John W. Hunt

WILL give Four Dollars in CASH for good merchantable Hemp, at his Hemp-house on Limestone street.

Dec. 27, 1813.

Ellis & Trotter,

We just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

Thomas & John Hanty

AVE received a large quantity of Philadelphia LEATHER of every description, which, being carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, they are enabled to dispose of on moderate terms. They also keep a supply of the above leather, with a quantity of their own manufacture, at their Tan Yard in Jessamine county, where the highest price, in Cash, is paid for Hides and Skins.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1813. 46

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, Mainstreet,

HAVE just received 24 packages of STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS, CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE.

6-tf

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

Have just received a large Assortment of GOODS.

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

LEXINGTON PORTER & FINE ALE

Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence

Brewing this week, and will shortly have ready for delivery FINE DRAUGHT ALE, in jugsheads, barrels and half barrels, which on trial, he hopes will please. It is his intention

as soon as his Porter and Ale are in proper order, to have an extensive and regular supply of each in bottle.

FRESH GRAINS

Will be constantly on sale during the Brewing season. The advantage of using Brewer's Grains as food for cattle in general, and more particularly for milch cows, is so well known as to render comment unnecessary.

YEAST

Will be daily on delivery for domestic use &

for the distillery. The scientific and experienced distiller is so well acquainted with its preeminent superiority over every other species of ferment that any remark on the subject would be superfluous.

Lexington, January 10, 1814. 2-tf

THE regulations of the General Post-Office, require that one quarter's postage on newspapers, shall always be paid in advance, previous to their delivery, and that no credit shall be given for letter postage.—As a violation of these rules, would subject the postmaster to many errors and much inconvenience; the public are informed that these rules will be duly observed at the post-office of this town.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-tf

TOBACCO.

A CONSTANT supply of the first rate crop

TOBACCO, wanted for the New-York MANUFACTORIES, for which the highest price in Cash will be given by

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-tf

LEVY L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo

iron and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-tf

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw,

either by bond, note or book account, are re

quested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running ac

counts under special agreement. The busi

ness will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW

June 29, 1813. 26-tf

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his

services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE

and SURGERY.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

Apprentices

TO THE BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber wishes to take two or three

active Lads as apprentices to the Book-

binding business.

WILLIAM ESSEX.

Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf

Merchant Tailor Establish-

ment.

OWENS & COYLE respectfully inform

their friends and the public, that they

have just received from Philadelphia, a choice

selection of Cloths, Casimiers, Stockinnes,

fancy Vestings, and a general assortment of articles in their line of business, which they

will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Their business will be carried on in all its branches under the firm of

OWENS & COYLE,

Next door to the Kentucky Insurance Office.

Lexington, Dec. 16th, 1813. 1-tf

Soap and Candle Manufactury.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price

in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all

kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase

any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which,

I will give nine pence per bushel, and them away from the houses in any part of

Lexington, or within six miles of said town.

Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply

of Soap and Candles to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-tf

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE BRICK HOUSE, on Main-street—Inquire of

J. L. DOWNING.

January 10, 1814. 6-tf

The House

Adjoining Mr. Worsley's Printing Office, and occupied at present by Mr Robert S. Todd,